THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN (OWSOLDATED.)
issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

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The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. D. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 19. 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 66

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
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Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
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Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	28.00	50 00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert E. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Samuel Neyhard.
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Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. Mellearv, Joseph Sayds.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Sil Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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Secretary—C. W. Miller.
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Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Hobson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
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Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
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Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
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Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
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Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

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Jan. 11, 1878

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
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Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-1f

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Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

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Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

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Purifies the blood, renovates and invigorates the whole System.
ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE
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Vegetine Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing-spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.
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Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Vegetine Yours respectfully,
Vegetine Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE
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Vegetine IT IS A
Vegetine Valuable Remedy.
Vegetine SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
Vegetine MR. STEVENS:
Vegetine Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.
Vegetine I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
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Vegetine Mrs. MUNROE PARKER,
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The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.
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Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
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VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
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VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
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LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

Select Story.

HIS INVISIBLE BROTHER.

Far into the soft summer night I sat with little Susie Naseby on the piazza of the Belle Lake Pavilion. Our talk had not a powerful smack of sentiment, though the moonlight on the water, a low, sighing breeze from the South, vague cadences of distant singing from a yacht on the lake, and the seclusion of our vine-embowered corner, all combined to lend an air of romance to the interview. But Susie and I never flirted with each other, whatever we might do with some, we had, in the course of long acquaintanceship, established a delightful and unusual relation, a sort of fraternal and Platonic sentiment, quite chivalrous, quite harmless, quite novel, and altogether charming. So well was this understood that Mrs. Naseby felt not the least anxiety on leaving her daughter in my hands, only bringing out a thick shawl to 'wrap the Babie Bunting in,' and leaving us with a parting injunction not to go on the wet grass.

Gossiping away like a couple of katy-dids, about everything and everybody, we came to speak of a certain Charles Selwin, a young gentleman of fortune then sojourning at the Pavilion. For reason that will transpire, I could not abide Mr. Selwin on any terms, and was sorry to find that he had succeeded in interesting little Susie more than a good and pretty girl should be in a brainless idler. Stupidly enough I spoke straight out, giving my opinion of the gentleman without mincing words. Of course, woman-fashion, she defended him strongly, and, in searching for arguments, discovered new merits in her subject.

'You can't deny that he is very handsome,' urged Susie; 'such rosy cheeks, and nice brown hair curling around the forehead—I do think that a fine complexion and large clustering ringlets are too splendid!'

When Selwin first came to Belle Lake, he and I went in swimming together one day. On coming out of the water, I observed that his "fine complexion" was washed off, leaving a sort of whitey-purple, ashes-of-roses color, much prettier for a moire antique than for a man's face. His 'large clustering ringlets,' too, were non est, and in their place his hair hung in strings over his eyes. Shortly after I saw him in the barber shop, where Joe was operating upon his head with the curling tongs. His cheeks were still the color of a frozen turnip, but in half an hour at dinner, the ruddy glow had returned, more brilliant than ever.

I really had too much regard for my sex to confess, even to Susie, that any man ever painted his face; and if I had, I might have been unable to produce positive proofs of the statement, so I contented myself with deriding his lisp and drawl.

'A sweet style of talking, hasn't he, my dear! 'Aw, Mith Natheby, aw, what thpleendid thenery, aw!'

'Just as if he could help that. He was born with a peculiar throat, I suppose. And, after all, it doesn't sound so badly, when you know it isn't affectation.'

'Yes; but I know it is affectation.'

'Now, William! I never knew you so uncharitable before. What has Mr. Selwin ever done to you?'

'My dear child, you are a sensible girl, so I can speak plainly to you. I should not have thought twice about this young person, had he not made, apparently, a good impression upon you, as I believe, by false and fleeting shows, for woman's illusion given. I consider him a humbug and a puppy, who has made you admire him for what he does not possess. Are you satisfied, ma chere?'

'Yes, mon cher. I am satisfied that you are entirely mistaken about Mr. Selwin, and very obstinately prejudiced generally. You have only seen him a few times, yet you think because he is not one of your feather—a literati—a journalist—a quill driver—a Bohemian—or whatever you are—that he is not good enough for you! I say he is handsome, accomplished, elegant, amiable, gentlemanly—'

'Sweet, lovely, splendid, delightful, pretty nice young man—'

'Hush! I won't allow you to say another word about him!'

Of course, I had to yield. I simply determined to keep an eye on Selwin, and to see that he did not gain too powerful an ascendancy over Susie's susceptible heart.

Concealing my prejudices, then, I made myself somewhat intimate with him, but discovered in him only a well-dressed nonentity. Sometimes I detected a low-bred cunning in the cheap artifices by which he imposed upon Susie and her mother, but I had no good opportunities to expose him, and he went on, through all the long August days, playing the role of conquering hero. He knew how to listen to long stories from old ladies; how to talk politics with old gentlemen; how to kill time for himself and others at a watering place.

Surely, as I mean to crush him utterly, before I get through, let me do him justice now. Let me not forget the least of his attractions.

How bravely he led the German, and how graceful his position in the Lanciers! What prowess he displayed at the board, where regiments of bottles went down empty; and the youths of aristocratic taste, who were happy enough to 'know Selwin,' often went down full! How well and freely he disbursed the income of five thousand a year, and how nimbly and sweetly it recommended him to everybody! How promptly were his bills paid—how heavy they were! A prime favorite with the host was he, and the underlings knew well the surety of a "tip" every time they came in contact with him. Who could resist the fashnating, the dashing, the splendid Selwin! The faction that held out against him was small indeed—consisting, in fact, of myself, solitary and alone.

One afternoon I was agreeably surprised by the appearance of an excellent friend of mine, a heavy leather dealer, doing business in the classic locality known as the Swamp. This gentleman, Mr. Colwell—firm of Treadley & Colwell—was taking a week or two of relaxation, and had chosen Belle Lake as the field for his rustication. Just as we exchanged salutations, the great Selwin, monarch of all he surveyed, came down the piazza in gorgeous array, with Susie Naseby and another young lady. Colwell looked at them a moment and uttered a long, low whistle.

'Well, I never!'

'What's the matter?' I asked; 'anything extraordinary?'

'I believe you, my boy. Do you see that young swell with the two blondes?'

'See him? I might say we haven't seen anything else in some time, That's Mr. Charles Selwin, the A No. 1 match of the season. Five thousand a year, young, handsome, agreeable. He has the whole community at his feet.'

'There, don't say any more! You take my breath away. Selwin? He's no more Selwin than you are. His name is Pollock, and he's a humbug. Five thousand a year, eh? Why, I could buy and sell him for a five-dollar bill, and have a packet of small change left over?'

'You must be mistaken. He certainly has money—he spends any amount of it.'

'No, I can't be wrong. I know him of old. He makes some money—made some out of me by the cheapest kind of a swindle, and I'll give him a fall now. Wait till a chance comes, I'll astonish him.'

After dinner we were smoking our cigars in front of the house, when Selwin lounged out. As he came down the steps, Colwell hailed him:

'Hallo, Pollock! Bill Pollock!'

He was startled, sure enough. His confusion was evident enough to excite attention from all present. Colwell had made a telling shot, but it was prematurely discharged, and the conqueror was too much for us yet. Old Tamden came along at the moment, and, seeing Selwin's embarrassment, asked him what was the matter.

'Your name isn't Pollock, is it?' said he.

The cool impassability of the young man returned, and with the sweetest sincerity he explained that he had a twin brother closely resembling himself, who, under the assumed name of Pollock, was leading a ruinous, disorderly life.

'He has always been a trouble to the family,' said injured innocence, 'and hearing his name suddenly has disturbed me. I fancied he might have come here to worry me into giving him money, as he sometimes does.'

All this, said with a perfect air of truth, and coming from the admired and respected Selwin, carried conviction to the public mind at once. Even Colwell was staggered, and thought it might be true.

Selwin's triumph, then, was complete. The anti-Selwin party was annihilated, and he was more popular than ever.

Under a pretext of passing a part of his time with his invalid mother, this young gentleman absented himself from Belle Lake every Wednesday night, returning on Saturday. My belief was that he then transacted some business of a more or less questionable nature, and that the money he spent so freely was earned—or made, by hook or by crook, out of somebody—from week to week. I saw, however, that it was of no use to attempt to overthrow him, this season, at Belle Lake; and, as business required my return to town, I gave up the whole affair.

Susie and her mother remained some time longer, and from occasional reports I learned that Selwin's success with the poor girl was considered indubitable. Feeling sure that she was being deluded into a marriage that could only bring miserable disappointment to herself and family, I determined to make one more effort to prevent it. Susie was too nice a girl to throw herself away on such a fellow, and in the capacity of ami de famille, I thought I would take the affair in my own hands.

With this intention I sought the Swamp, and found my friend Colwell. I inquired of him the particulars of his relations with the 'Bill Pollock' he had mentioned, and the swindle practiced upon him by that person.

'I'm almost ashamed to tell you about that,' said Colwell; 'but if you think my experience will be of any value to you, you are welcome. This Pollock, or Selwin, or whoever he is, is a 'spiritual medium.' A year or so ago I heard so many stories about his wonderful 'tests' that Treadley and I concluded to go and see what he amounted to. We went to his rooms in Amity street, but he wasn't visible; and a boy who attended the door told us it was necessary to make an appointment, as Mr. Pollock's time was always engaged for two or three days in advance. We put down our names, paid our $5 apiece in advance, according to the gentleman's rule, and, when the time came, I went to see him. Treadley backed out, but I thought I might as well get my money's worth. Pollock was a very quiet, polite young fellow, the very image of that Selwin, except that he wasn't quite so much of a swell, and didn't squeak his words out like a sick mouse. He did some very strange things, and told me some news from the other world which might or might not have been true. Finally, when he had got me pretty well interested, and a good deal surprised, he offered to produce a portrait of my mother, who had been dead about eight years. There is no picture of her in existence, and I have always wanted one, so I agreed to pay him $50 in advance, like a double dunce as I was, if he would produce one. He took the money, and told me to call at the end of a month, when the portrait would be ready for me. I did so, and found an easel in the room, with a picture upon it, carefully covered up. Pollock made a great ado removing the drapery, and when he had done placed the thing in a good light and told me to look at it. It was a frightful daub, such as you may see in any of the cheap picture auctions; a picture of a young girl with long hair falling over her shoulders, and her hands clasped over her breast. I was taken all aback, but Pollock was equal to the occasion. 'You are surprised,' says he, to see her represented so young and beautiful, but this you must remember is the way she now looks in her present celestial state!' I think he came very near getting knocked across the room just then; but, somehow, he contrived to slip out as he spoke, and I was left with my spiritual art speculation, which I incontinently thrust into the grate." The boy outside opened the door for me very politely, but he needn't have done so—I felt small enough to creep through the keyhole!'

'And you never tried to recover anything from Pollock?'

No, I was heartily ashamed of the whole business.'

'Is he still in the city.'

'I guess so.'

'I will go and have a dash at him. I don't think he will sell me any pictures.'

A brief search brought Pollock's card to light.

'William Pollock, Test Medium, No. —— Amity street. Receptions: Thursday and Friday. Sessions five dollars per hour. (Engagements can be made several days in advance.)'

Thursdays and Fridays! The very days Selwin always passed in the city! I began to see the beginning of the end.

I hastened to make an appointment, and at the hour agreed upon presented myself before Pollock. As I had expected, he and Selwin were one and the same. There was some little attempt at change—his hair was out of curl, and his style of dress was totally different, but there could be no mistake about his identity.

He was greatly troubled by my appearance, but I evinced no sign of recognition, and he probably flattered himself that I did not know him. However, he immediately announced that the session must be held in the dark, and led me into an inner chamber, whence the light was carefully excluded.

Here he gave me a communication from a cousin of mine, a young lady, who, when living, had been a fast friend of Susie Naseby. Of course I understood where he got the little points of information, etc., with which this communication was larded, and which might have surprised me much had I not known all the circumstances. Then followed a string of moral platitudes in the usual style of such messages, containing strong advice against the prosecution of those who have never harmed me, and winding up with an exhortation to remove the beam from my own eye before meddling with the mote in my brother's.

That will do, Selwin,' said I; 'that's quite enough.'

'Selwin! What do you mean, sir?' I acknowledge that my name is Selwin, but it is many a year since I have been so called. How did you learn my name? perhaps you mistake me for my twin brother, who still bears it.'

'He had a brother!' Yes, it is very well played, but about played out. It won't do, Charles; I knew from the first, and now I have proof. No doubt you would like to sell me a picture of my cousin; but really, I do not care to speculate in that direction, so I will bid you good day, promising that if you continue your attention to Miss Naseby, I shall expose you before her and all her friends.'

I turned to go, but he seized me and swore to take my life if I didn't promise secrecy. Fortunately, I had expected trouble, and was prepared for it. The sight of a six shooter, loaded and cocked, brought my fine fellow down at once. The suggestion that a visitation from the police might be unpleasant for him seemed to have a sedative effect, and to allay all violent tendencies on his part.

The humiliation of a fellow creature is a painful spectacle always, and certainly Selwin descended to the lower depths of self-abasement. He whined and begged and almost wept in his anger and fear, even going so far as to offer to share Susie Naseby's fortune with me, if I would connive with him. Sick of such a wretched scene, I left him, advising him to hang himself, as the most economical way of rendering justice to society. I fancied that he was thoroughly disposed of, but I had not yet learned the full extent of his brazen coolness. He went to Belle Lake post haste that very day, and used every possible endeavor to persuade Susie to elope with him at once, and to make one of the Gretna Green wedding party.

Her good sense saved her. She refused, of course, and the baffled 'medium' sailed for New Orleans the next day, where he still pursues his gentle art. I had the malicious pleasure of saying the inevitable 'I told you so' to Susie, until she almost threatened to marry me instead of Selwin.

'As a reward or punishment?' I asked.

The Frauds Exposed.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus sums up the result of the Potter committee investigation:

1. The Presidential election could only be carried for Mr. Hayes by counting his electors in both the states of Louisiana and Florida.

In Florida the canvassing board assumed without warrant of law to exercise discretionary powers and to alter the results appearing upon the returns. This the courts have since decided to be unlawful, and their determinations have been that in that state at least, Tilden, and not Hayes, was elected upon the votes returned.

2. Testimony taken in Florida and Washington shows that in respect to the votes returned there were the grossest frauds. It is established on unimpeached testimony that in Baker county the canvassers first counted one or two disputed returns and later discarded the returns they had once counted and counted the returns from that county they had previously rejected for no reason except to make the figures come out for Mr. Hayes. In Alachua county it is shown that the election officers brought the returns to Mr. Dennis, chairman of the republican county committee, and upon his upbraiding them with the showing they proceeded in his house to add 219 fictitious names and as many fictitious republican votes to the returns. This was the county in Mr. Noyes' charge, and it is established that when he proposed to call Dennis as a witness about these returns Dennis told him he would ruin the republican case, and must not be required to testify, and he was, accordingly, not required to do so. True, Noyes says that it was not because of fear of the cause, but of fear for Dennis personally, that he did not call him. So Dennis says that just before the canvassers were to take action he heard there was a bargain with Barlow, the republican manager, by which the state was to be counted for Hayes and Drew, and he went in the morning before they were up to the room occupied by Noyes and Wallace and told them that the republicans wouldn't submit to this, and the state had to be counted either for Hayes and Stearns or Tilden and Drew, and Noyes and Wallace thought so much of this they got straight out of bed and went and dismissed Barlow. This Noyes explains by saying he did not want Dennis dissatisfied. M'Lin, one of the state canvassers, says they canvassed the returns under positive assurances of reward, which Noyes denies but it is understood Wallace admits.

But in this connection it is most significant that every one connected with the Florida frauds got office. Noyes was made minister to France, Kasson minister to Austria, M'Lin justice of New Mexico, Stearns commissioner of the Hot Springs. Dennis went into the supervising architect's office, where he had nothing to do but draw his pay. Cessna, the county judge, who took the affidavits in Alachua, was made a postmaster. Black and Vance, the canvassers there, went, one into the treasury and the other into the post office. Howell, who was clerk of Baker county, was made collector of customs. Bowels, who was election officer in Le

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 19, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

THE LAST AND BEST OFFER.

The undersigned, owing to the hard times, have concluded to lower the price of subscription. Hereafter the COLUMBIAN will be sent for $1.50 a year, *strictly in advance*. We cannot afford to make a discount on old accounts, and therefore subscriptions now due must be paid at the rate of two dollars. Old subscribers can save the difference by paying up to date, and then paying $1.50 a year in advance. All new subscriptions must be paid when ordered.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Eds. Columbian.

THE WIFE KILLING MANIA.

For several weeks past the number of reports in the daily papers of wife murderers and suicides has been something remarkable. All sorts of instruments are used for the purpose. One fond husband takes an axe and deliberately chops his spouse into sausage meat, beats out the brains of an infant on the stove hearth, and then scratches his own throat with a dull razor, enough to draw blood, just to give the act an appearance of insanity. Another monster goes to his wife's room and with a revolver puts two balls in her body which bring her to the floor. In endearing tones he apologizes and says: "Did I hurt you, dear; I didn't intend to do it," and so to make matters all right he places the weapon at her temple and blows her brains out. Another cuts his wife's throat and then his own, "because he loves her so" and so on. For many of these brutal murders no causes are assigned. Some of them come from the use of liquor which makes fiends of men; some from jealousy, or suspicion of inconstancy, and not a few from improper and hasty or ill advised marriages.

Men are apt to ask the hand of a woman in marriage without having any visible means of supporting her, and when hunger comes in at the window, love flies out at the door. From this point it is but a few steps to misery and crime.

Women are too apt to accept offers of marriage without fully considering the momentous step they are taking. In Mrs. Wood's story of Castle Wafer occurs the following: "It is gratifying to a young girl's vanity to receive an offer of marriage, to anticipate an establishment of her own; to leave her companions behind. Marriage is to her a sealed book, and she is eager to penetrate its mysteries. It a word from a judicious friend, or a still, small voice in her own concience should whisper a warning to wait to be sure she is on the right path ere she enters its enclosures irrevocably, both are thrust aside unheeded. So the wedding-day comes surely on, and soon the once eager, careless girl awakes to her position and beholds herself as she really is—sacrificed. She is the wife of one whom she cannot love; worse still, perhaps not respect, now that she knows him intimately. There is no sympathy between them; not a feeling, not a taste, it may be in common. But the sacrifice was of her own proper choosing, and she must abide it."

Wife murderers do not often wound themselves fatally in their attempts at suicide. There are two ways, then, in which this rapidly increasing crime may be checked. First, people must learn to enter the married state with caution, and not until ample time has been given to know that all is right. Second, for the public to see to it that no cowardly brute who kills the woman he has promised to love and protect shall escape what he so richly merits—the hangman's halter.

Mr. Hayes has been recognized at last. He was up at Wilkes-Barre last week, and in going to that place passed through Bloomsburg, where Mr. Buckalew and some one else got him out on the platform of the car to exhibit himself. The *Columbian* gets up a column local on the subject and refers to him as "the first President of the United States who has ever appeared in Bloomsburg. Mr. Rutherford ought to go back to Bloomsburg at once. Its the only place we know of where he is looked upon other than as a fraud and the *Columbian* is the only Democratic paper we know of that has discovered he is not.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

As an enterprising journal the COLUMBIAN furnishes its readers with all local news of interest. Mr. Hayes passed through here, he was welcomed by the people regardless of party, he made some remarks, and was followed by members of his Cabinet, and we published the proceedings as they occurred. As to recognizing him as President of the United States, we would ask the *Watchman* to kindly inform us who *is* President if Hayes is not. We have always maintained that Hayes was not elected by the votes of the people, but the Democratic party acquiesced in the measure that resulted in the inauguration of Hayes and he is now the President of the United States. If friend Meek had read the papers he would know that a Democratic house had recognized him as such by passing a resolution to the effect that the title of Hayes to the Presidency cannot be inquired into now. Hayes was unfairly counted in, but being in by force of the laws of the land he is entitled to be treated as such. The people of Bloomsburg did themselves honor in honoring, not the man, but the highest officer of the nation. No one but pot-house politicians, moved by personal motives, would refuse to do the same under similar circumstances. The President passed through Bloomsburg and we published the fact. We might even be induced to say that P. Gray Meek was in town if he should ever favor us with a visit.

Senator Thurman says the Democratic party was never in a better condition for a contest and predicts a decisive victory in Ohio for it.

A Contrast—Hoyt and Dill.

Mr. Hoyt has had no experience in or out of office that would fit him for governor. He has several times been a candidate for office, but his neighbors and acquaintances never believed that he would be of service to them, and hence they always cast large majorities against him. He has no experience in legislation, knows nothing of it, and has never had occasion or opportunity to make himself familiar with the special wants or interests of the people of the state in that regard. His personal proclivities have made him rather a seeker of pleasure and luxury than a thinker and an economist. Two or three years ago, when the interests of the Cameron ring required plausible respectability at the head of their state committee they appointed Hoyt chairman and transacted the business in his name. He answered their purposes so well that they made him their candidate for governer, though the people knew nothing of him. So far as the latter had a voice in the republican convention they spoke for Grow and Wickersham, but how utterly in vain the contemptible vote for these men shows.

Andy Dill, when quite a young man, was selected by his neighbors, who had important interests at stake, as a candidate for the legislature in a district very largely republican, but so entirely did he possess the confidence of the people that he was elected despite the adverse party majority. He gave such entire satisfaction that he was the next year nominated and elected senator, in a republican district again, to the utter astonishment of the republican leaders. Notwithstanding repeated gerrymanderings afterwards in order to "lay him out," as it was expressed, he was again elected "every time" and continued in the senate until he resigned in consequence of his nomination for governor. Though never an office hunter he was always nominated and elected by the people whenever his name was presented. His long service in the general assembly of the state peculiarly qualifies him for governor. Therein he was required to study and master the very subjects that the governor will be called to act upon. He always enjoyed the personal respect and confidence of all parties in the legislature, for he always discharged his duties in the direct interests of the people.

Here, then, is the contrast between the two prominent candidates for governor, and it is for the honest people to say which shall be chosen. It is not worth the space to refer to Mr. Lane, the candidate of the prohibitionists, or Mr. Mason, corporation attorney of the nationals, for votes thrown away. The only choice is between the inexperienced and always defeated candidate of the Cameron ring, Col. Hoyt, and the experienced, ever faithful champion of the people, Andrew H. Dill, who was always elected when a candidate, by the people who know him.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 16, 1878.

A few days since I made mention of the removal, by Secretary Schurz, of the Appointment Clerk of the Interior Department. This office has an importance not generally understood. Through the Appointment Clerk the Secretary gets his impressions of 99 in every 100 of the men he appoints to office. In fact, the character of the Department here depends much more upon a shrewd appointment clerk, like the one just dismissed by Secretary Schurz, than upon the Secretary himself. Preceding this removal there had been rumors that there would be a general reorganization of the force in the Interior Department. These rumors were probably true. They are confirmed by persons in situations to know. The reorganization, if it shall take place—will unquestionably be of great benefit to the Department. But some sanguine people believe that not only does Secretary Schurz mean this, but that Mr. Hayes has determined upon a general change among Federal officials throughout the country. There is plausibility in this story. Mr. Hayes, if honest, has been trying ever since he went to the White House, to reform the civil service of the country. Everybody knows that he has failed if he has made the attempt. He has failed, these sanguine people say, because he has not cut aloof entirely from the party leaders, and now seeing his mistake, he will go on with his efforts without consulting them further. The New York Custom House suspensions were announced first because there, better than elsewhere, Mr. Hayes could learn of the probable amount of opposition he would have to encounter. His new appeal, his friends say, will be from Conkling, Blaine, and the like, to the people. I am afraid Civil Service Reform will not receive much immediate benefit if he shall attempt this, but we shall have the liveliest fight of modern times, and the political atmosphere may be purified thereby.

Latest reports from the seat of the Indian War seem to show that General Howard's reported victory over the hostiles has had a wonderfully reviving effect on them. They appear in large numbers in many localities, and general alarm is felt among the exposed settlers in Washington Territory and Oregon.

That portion of the Potter Committee which is now here will visit Atlantic City, New Jersey, before joining the sub-committee in Louisiana, and will there examine many of the visiting statesmen as to what they know about Louisiana affairs.

Though we have been assured that Mr. Sherman contemplates no immediate proclamation of resumption, the weight of opinion is that it will have been accomplished by October 1st, and all of Mr. Sherman's movements seem to be taken with a view of reaching that end as speedily as possible.

As Indian matters have forged to the front, the Mexican situation has temporarily receded. But its possibilities for a surprise were considered quite equal to the Indian question, and may yet prove more startling.

SEMINOLE.

The Local Option Dog Law.

A law making all dogs personal property was passed by the Legislature, the provisions of which are as follows: "For whatever damages dogs may do, their owners shall be liable, even for the costs and attorney's fees, if the suits be taken to court. An annual tax of fifty cents on male and one dollar on female dogs will be levied, which will be kept in a separate account by the county treasurer, from which owners of sheep shall be compensated when dogs deplete their droves, provided that the owners of the dogs cannot be ascertained. If discovered, the latter must make good the loss. Assessors are required to take an account of all dogs in their districts, and the names of the owners. If at the end of the year the amount of money in the hands of the county treasurer from this source exceeds a given sum, the surplus is to be divided among the school districts. The adoption of this law is made optional in counties. A ballot shall be taken not oftener than once in two years, upon acceptance or rejection, and it will remain with the voters to pronounce upon the merits of the measure."

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS LETTER.

THE CATACOMBS AND THE FETE. THE BONES OF THREE MILLION OF PERSONS EXPOSED TO VIEW. THEIR TASTEFUL ARRANGEMENT. THE GREAT ILLUMINATION. TEMPLES OF FIRE THE VOLATILE ABANDON OF A HAPPY MAD DEMOCRATIC MOB.

Since I last wrote I have seen the catacombs of Paris, where the bones of three millions of skeletons are arranged, and I have also seen the great illumination in honor of peace and industry, which it is estimated was witnessed by no less than two and a half millions of persons. I hardly know which most to admire the catacombs or the fete. As the old rhetorician said in his parable of Virgil and Homer, the first was more correct, the later, more impressive. The Catacombs are the accumulation of the last hundred years from the ancient cemeteries of Paris, and they consist of literal thousands of cords of human bones, arranged on each side of subteranean galleries, extending for miles in various directions under the city. Our party of about 200, representing many tongues, and both sexes each with a candle, descended a shaft of 102 steps below the surface of the earth, and then walked without stopping for forty minutes before we reached the point of ascent. We had however explored but a small portion of this populous city of the dead, for there are as many as sixty different places of entrance to the catacombs, and we passed numerous galleries leading off from the one through which we were conducted. In the arrangement of the bones (I must say bones for I did not see an entire individual skeleton among them) I am again compelled to admire the French talent for ornamentation. In the first place their regularity is perfect, on the floor and back to the wall, about a yard in depth are arranged leg and arm bones, on top of these a larger of skulls, then another series of limb bones, diversified with skulls on top. To relieve the monotony of these long ghastly galleries, the skulls are at intervals for a few rods arranged in graceful curves, which present to the spectator as pleasing an appearance as, considering the material used, could be expected. Then again the facade is diversified by artistic presentations of death heads and cross bones, used by druggists to label poisons, but made of the genuine material. We observed in passing that many of the skulls had bullet holes, some more than one, in the forehead, others had the appearance of having been crushed by sabre strike. There has been no effort made to keep the bones of different invividuals separate. Only of late years have the bones disintered from different cemetaries been arranged in distinct galleries, and Prince and Peasant, monarchist and revolutionist, religionist and infidel friend and enemy, male and female been made to exchange and mix limbs in a most groesque and moral esque manner. "Haste thee to my lady's chamber and tell her though she paint on inch thick to this favor must she come at last." I observed that many of the skulls were toothless, and from the way in which an American dentist, (he said he was a dentist) pulled at the teeth as we passed, I thought I had a hint of how they became toothless. What a ridiculous mania for relics some people have.

Everything favored the great illumination in honor of peace and industry, that has for days been the talk of Paris. The weather was clear and pleasantly cool. The boulevards were lined on each side with gas pipes with jets of light about four inches apart. The trees in the parks and along the streets were hung with chinese lanterns. The public buildings and churches were outlined in the darkness by jets of gas on their lines of architecture, and the dome des Invalides and the church of St. Augustin, especially, looked like temples of fire. The main avenue of the garden of the Tuileries was gorgeous with a lattice work of light, in various designs, which shining through glass of different collors, presented a scene of indescribable beauty. But by far the most interesting part of the spectacle was the hundreds of thousands of French thinking, acting, and speaking men, women, and children, of all classes, mad with excitement and happiness, surrendering themselves to the merriment of the occasion with a volatile abandon that some would call childish and others ridiculous. The incidents and episodes of that night will not be forgotten by those who witnessed them, and they will furnish a key to French character, and to the tragedy of French history such as cannot be found in volumes of brilliant dissertation. Hundreds of processions composed of boys, girls, middle aged and well dressed men and women, servants male and female, with white caps and aprons, singing the Marsaillaise or a love song, were marching at a quick step in the direction of the Bois de Bologne. The procession was not continuous, but scores of crowds of from fifty to two hundred people each appeared to rally to the standards of self constituted leaders. One crowd was led by a boy with a white apron and bare arms. To see him walking backward in front of a mob of genteel looking men and women, waving a little stick, after the manner of a leader of the orchestra, while they were chanting a love song was exceedingly ridiculous. Another motley division was led by an elegantly dressed girl. Still another batallion had rallied to the leadership of a man who had a basket on his head with his child in it.

C. A. S.

More about Mason.

It is said that James L. Wright, the Labor man, has been trying to get Mason to withdraw from the National ticket. Wright has Mason's record as a corporation lawyer, always on the side of coal companies, and rail road companies, to help his argument.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

The above clipping but faintly expresses the deep-dyed corporation affinities of the National Gubernatorial candidate. We have received from the records of Mercer county the names of the following chartered companies now using Mr. Mason's services:

Pennsylvania Company.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
Erie and Pittsburg Railroad.
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.
New Castle and Franklin Railroad.
Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Mercer Iron and Coal Company,
Jamestown and Franklin Railroad,

By serving some of these companies he allies himself to the Standard Oil Company, it being a chief stockholder.

On the subject of usury the matter is still worse, as he figures as defendant and defendant's counsel in nine-tenths of the suits that have been brought for usurious interest. We are merely outlining what our National friends may expect if they continue to press their *anti-corporation* candidates. They have tied a mill-stone about their necks, and the waters will overwhelm them if it is not loosed.—*Pittsburg Critic* (*Workingmen's Organ.*)

Progress of Surgical Skill.

The wonderful progress of modern surgical knowledge and skill, and particularly in the United States, has again been attested in the remarkable success attending the case of lithotomy, in which Associate Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States was the patient. For a long time this eminent jurist has been experiencing the sufferings and inconvenience of the presence of the lithic substance, but continued at his post on the bench with heroic fortitude until a short time before the operation alluded to was performed. The Associate Justice had persuaded himself that the delicate and dangerous operation could best be performed in Europe, and under that impression, through his friends, had entered into correspondence with the most eminent lithotomists there. In answer to an interrogatory as to the proportion of the successful operations as compared with the number performed, he was advised that the experience of the European surgeons was that in but one case on an average of twelve did the patient recover. This information was received with great discouragement. The Associate Justice's case, owing to delays and anxiety, had now become most aggravated and desperate, threatening early fatal results unless attended to. The unfavorable outlook in the hands of the European surgeons and the pressure of circumstances necessitating immediate steps for relief, led to a consultation with the most distinguished surgical authorities in the United States, when, greatly to the surprise and relief of the Associate Justice and his friends, it was ascertained that lithotomic operations in this country were eminently successful, and instead of the proportion of fatal results being eleven out of twelve, as in Europe, the experience of the United States was almost the reverse, the successful operations almost numbering eleven out of twelve. It was decided to abandon the long voyage and doubtful results of an operation in Europe, and steps were taken to have it performed at home and in Washington, at the the patient's own residence. Dr. Smith of Baltimore, who executed the dangerous task came here, and, attended by several of the most skillful resident surgeons, most triumphantly achieved success, the magnitude of which may be judged, when it may be stated that the little substance was the size of a hen's egg. It was one hour from the time the anæsthetics were ap lied till the incised portions of the body were stitched and restored to their normal position. At one time during the operation matters assumed a most critical turn. The respirations had been regular and free, and the surgical portion of the task was progressing very satisfactorily when, at a most dangerous period, the patient showed signs of choking, and respiration became difficult and labored. Dr. Smith with a presence of mind equalled only by his nerve took in the situation at a glance. By inserting his two first fingers into the patient's mouth, forcing it more open, and extending them sufficiently into the throat to press the tongue, which seemed to cause the trouble, down and out of the way, proper respiration was restored. The wounded tissues are rapidly uniting and the patient is regarded as being out of danger; in fact, his physicians say that he is convalescent. Nor do they anticipate any return of the formation, which they say can be avoided by observing a proper dietary regimen. —*Washington paper.*

Those Matthew's Letters.

SENATOR MATTHEWS TENDERS SOME EXPLANATIONS IN REGARD TO THEM.

When it was rumored that Stanley Matthews had written those letters, he paid no attention to the reports, and affected not to have had any of them. Then when it was declared that he did write them, he smiled loftily and waved his hand over his shoulder, as one who should say: "I have no time to waste in answering malignant political scandal." Then when witness s swore that he wrote them and they saw him do it, he drew himself up to his full height, assumed the dignity of a god of the second class, put his right hand into his pocket, and said, with the stern intonation of injured honor: "Look at my accusers, and then—gaze on me." And then when they hauled out the letters and read them and published them, he arose in his place, and with the disregard of grammar which comes over even great men in times of peril, he said. "Lemme explain," and explained by saying the letters were forgeries. And then when the letters were fully identified his shoulders drooped and his chest caved in, insomuch that great wrinkles bulged in and out on the bosom of his shirt, and he lost it as it were, his grip, and told one man that he wrote the letters when he was asleep, and another that his twin brother who died wrote them, and he told Mr. Hayes that he didn't think they would be saved or he never would have written them, and finally in a burst of confidence and penitence, he hung his head on Ben. Butler's neck and sobbed: "I cannot tell a lie; John Sherman wrote them." It is a task replete wi th sad, tearful interest to follow the footsteps of this good reformer through the startling transformation scenes of the past thirty days.—*Ex.*

Labor Organ Endorsing Stanton.

In an article commenting on Judge Stanton's views of the political situation in Pennsylvania, the Scranton *Free Press*, a pronounced and open advocate of the labor cause, says: "We believe in the cause of labor, and we will aid the laboring men all we can in our humble way this fall to obtain the mastery wherever success in the fight promises beneficial to themselves, but since the election of Mr. Mason would, in our judgment, be only a victory for one of the greatest enemies of labor, we will record our vote for plain, honest Andy Dill, who, without any pretensions or lying professions, will do his whole duty by all classes, poor and rich alike." Of course it is the most natural thing in the world for the greenback organs in Schuylkill county to assert that Judge Stanton has been disowned by the labor men of Luzerne since he announced his preference for Senator Dill. The greenback leaders of Schuylkill county nearly all have personal ends to secure and will use every artifice to hold their men together; but it will be apparent long before the election that Judge Stanton speaks the sentiments of a large proportion of the laboring men, not only in Luzerne but also in Schuylkill county.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

The way to get five hundred dollars is to earn it" said John Sherman at the Wyoming celebration, and the heartless declaration is the sum of all the principles of the republican party in reference to the present distressful times. But when the hungry laborer asked how he could earn it, where he could get work to earn it, or any smaller sum, work even to earn daily bread, John Sherman did not deign to reply—great John Sherman, with all his talents and learning could not answer the unobtrusive question! The republican party by its bad legislation has destroyed commerce, manufactures, and all employing industries. Then where was the laborer to "earn five hundred dollars" or satisfy even the demands of hunger?—*Patriot.*

There were thirty cases of sunstroke in St. Louis on the 18th inst.

Old Time Courtship.

REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS OF JUDGE PATTON AND M'CANDLESS.

The visit of the Honorable Judge, Benjamin Patton, to our city a short time ago, reminded me of an interesting case which was tried before him a third of a century ago, when he was President Judge of the court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of this county. It was that of a young man and young woman, both residents of Wilkins township, who had become parents outside the bonds of matrimony, and the suit was brought by the father of the girl to meet the requirements provided by law for such cases, or suffer the penalties.

Wilson McCandless appeared for the prosecutrix, and by her testimony and that of several others, made out a strong case against the defendent. The counsel for the defense called several witnesses, two of whom testified that they had bundled with the prosecutrix within a year prior to the birth of the child, and closed his case with an eloquent speech to the jury, in which he argued that his client ought to be acquitted on that testimony. When he concluded, Mr. McCandless began one of his characteristic speeches to the jury, and as I was in a position from which I could see his every movement, and being one of his enthusiastic admirers, I can remember the points he made and much of the language he used in that address, notwithstanding that more than thirty-three years have come and gone since that time. In substance he said, Gentlemen of the jury, the only evidence offered by the defence which I shall notice is that of the two witnesses who testified that they had "bundled" with my client, and I think will be able to convince you that you should give that evidence no more weight than if they had sworn that they had passed evenings or nights with her in the sitting room. In the sparsely settled parts of our State young men often had to travel miles, to see their sweethearts, stay all night, and instead of sitting up, they, with the consent of the girls parents, would lie down on a bed. That was 'bundling.'"

It was some years ago, and possibly is at the present time, much in vogue among a large and very respectable portion of the citizens of our State, who are noted for the sterling honesty of the men and the chastity of the women. I have been informed by men who lived years among them that the birth of an illegitimate child was a very rare occurrence, and when one was born, its father was considered a scoundrel and driven from the community if he did not marry its mother. Bundling has been practiced to some extent in nearly all parts of the State, and was not confined to any particular condition of life, as the exalted as well as the lowly, the educated as well as the unlearned have been known to indulge in it," and turning to Judge Patton, he continued, "your Honor, I know an honorable Judge of whom I have heard that he had been known to have bundled on several occasions, yes, your Honor, a learned Judge." The pointed manner in which he uttered the last sentence, and the titter of suppressed laughter which rippled through the court room caused Judge Patton, who as was his wont when a lawyer was addressing a jury, with his hands clasped behind his back, was walking to and fro behind his chair, to stop and say, "I hope the last remarks of the learned gentleman were not meant as personal." "By no means, your Honor, the gentleman to whom I referred resides in the east."

He turned to his client and took the child and held it in the hollow of his left arm, and with the index finger of his right hand he touched its nose and said: "Look at that nose, gentlemen of the jury, and then look at the nose on the face of this man" (pointing to defendant). "Look at its eyes; look at its mouth; look at the shape of its head, and then take another good look at him, and on your oath each one of you will be compelled to say that it is a veritable chip of the old block." Still holding the child on his arm, he approached the defendant, and assuming a very severe look, he said in an impressive voice, "if you have one drop of the noble blood of your Irish ancestors in your veins do not deny your own flesh," and by a quick movement he put the child in defendant's arms and continued, "look at it, press it to your heart and say in the presence of this honorable Court, and in the face of high heaven, if you dare, that it is not your child." The defendant, who was very much moved, arose from his seat, placed the child on its mother's lap and said a few words to his lawyer and the latter announced to the Court that his client woul marry the prosecutrix.

SPIRIT.

—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Harper's Magazine for August 1878.

"Harper's Magazine for August is a number which has never been surpassed in the interest of its reading matter, and the beauty and artistic excellence of its illustrations.

The opening article by F. Keppel, one of the most judicious art collectors in this country, is devoted to "The Golden Age of Engraving," a fit subject for a number which may fally be said to be the best representation ever given of the achievements of this art. This paper is embellished with thirteen illustrations, representing the great masters of engraving—Gandolfi, Durer, Rembrandt (two of whose etchings are reproduced), Schongauer, Edelinck, Vischer, Wille, Drevet, Desnoyers, Bervic and Sharp.

Life at the White Sulphur Springs is the subject of an interesting paper by John Esten Cooke, with twenty fine illustrations of character and scenery.

Clara F. Morse, the author of "Blush Roses," just published in Harper's Library of American Fiction, contributes a beautifully illustrated and entertaining article on Tunbridge Wells, an "Old-fashioned Spa" in Kent, "the Garden of England." The literary and historical associations of the place are very interesting. Among the illustrations are fine pictures of Dorndon—the residence of Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne; Hever Castle, the residence of Anne Boleyn; and Penshurst, the home of the Sidneys.

Nothing could be more beautiful, or better suited to the midsummer season, than Mrs. Conant's paper on "Birds and Plumage," with sixteen superb illustrations by Gibson. The paper treats of birds whose feathers are used for ornamentation. It describes the haunts and peculiar habits of the peacock, lyre-bird, various species of pheasants, and birds of paradise, humming bird, ibis, stork, toucan, parrot, ostrich, whidah-bird, trogan, grebe, eider duck, and egret—all of which are illustrated.

General Egbert L. Viele, in "A Glimpse from my Veranda," an instructive and fascinating article, presents midsummer in its scientific aspects, with illustrations.

Three excellent short stories are given, each of which has a special interest. "Jenny Gridley's Confession" is by the anonymous author of "Justine's Lovers." "Aunt Eunice's Idea" is a humorous story by Miss H. H. Boldich, with two illustrations by Abbey. "Manuel Menendez" is a very strong story from the Italian of De Amicis, by Professor Charles Carrol, illustrated by Fyle.

Thomas Knox contributes a remarkable paper entitled "John Comprador," giving an inside view of Chinese mercantile life, not only in China, but also in other countries, and exposing the methods by which the Chinese have gained in the competition with foreign merchants.

The number contains five poems: "Shipwreck, by A. D.; "Who Knows," by Anna U. Brackett, "In a Cloud-rift," by Lucy Larcom; "A Summer Day," by C. E. Brooks; "The Cliffs at Newport," by Ruth Dana.

The serial stories—William Black's "Macleod of Dare" and Thomas Hary's "The Return of the Native," are continued with unabated interest.

The Editor's Easy Chair treats of our Decoration or "All Heroes" Day, the Women's Hotel, Mr. Murray's new Church enterprise, Lord Beaconsfield at Berlin and Bryant. The other Editorial Departments are well sustained.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.)

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of *Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache*, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr19, '78-1y* e o w1

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
J. M. C. RANCK,
Scott township.

DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
E. J. McHENRY,
Fishingcreek township.

WARREN J. BUCKALEW,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. McHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township,

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to a healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to stengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 629 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5, one dollar for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Seat, pin'and stomach worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 629 North Ninth st., Philadelphia Pa Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. july

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased.

And now July 1, 1878. Whereas Peter Ent, Executor of Matthew McDowell, deceased, died October 28, 1876, and O. P. Ent was appointed his administrator and on the 28th of July A. D., 1877 filed a final supplemental account of Peter Ent, deceased, late acting executor and trustee under the will of Matthew McDowell, deceased No. 14, September Term 1877. That on the 13th day of November, 1877, O. P. Ent died without having paid over the funds of the estate of Matthew McDowell, deceased, and Uzal H. Ent was appointed administrator, de bonis non &c. of Peter Ent, deceased, and Robert S. Ent administrator of O. P. Ent, deceased. Now, therefore, on motion of S. Knorr, Attorney of Alice McDowell Pearce and by consent of Hon C. R. Buckalew, Attorney for the present representative and holder of the funds of the estate of said Matthew McDowell, deceased, C. G. Barkley, Esq., is appointed Auditor to ascertain the profits received since the filing of the account by O. P. Ent deceased, and distribute the fund of the estate of Matthew McDowell to and among the parties entitled thereto.

BY THE COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the Auditor appointed by the foregoing order of Court will meet the parties interested for the performance of his duties at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg on Friday the 23d day of August 1878 at 10 o'clock a.m. at which time all parties must appear and present their claims or be debarred from a share of the fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY,
Bloomsburg, July, 19, '78 4w Auditor.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Send by mail for 3 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor Me. d july 19, '78-4w

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and fine character of smoothing and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's *best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample free, to C. D. JACKSON & Co., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agt., Philadelphia.
july 19, '78 4w d

HAPPY RELIEF

To all suffering from chronic diseases of all kinds. Confidential consultation invited personally or by mail. New method of treatment. New and reliable remedies. Book and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an Institute having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

july 19, '78-3m jw&eo

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

ESTATE OF MARY GORRELL.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Gorrell, late of Ashland, Schuylkill county deceased, to wit: To Robert Gorrell of Ashland, Schuylkill county, Catharine Bryson, widow of John Bryson, deceased, of Centralia borough, Columbia county, Augusta Morgan intermarried with Alexander Morgan, and Jane Torrey intermarried with William Torrey of Ashland.

WHEREAS, at an Orphans' Court held at Bloomsburg, in and for the County of Columbia, the first day of July, A. D., 1878 before the Honorable William Elwell President, and his associates, justices of the said Court, the Petition of Jane Torrey (intermarried with William Torrey) a daughter of Mary Gorrell late of the borough of Ashland in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, was presented setting forth that the said Mary Gorrell, then widow died on or about the eighth day of August, A. D. 1876, intestate seized in her demesne as of fee of and in a certain messuage and lot or Piece of Ground situate in the borough of Centralia in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, and consisting of the lots numbered eight (8), nine (9), ten (10) eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered ninety-six (96) on the general map or plan of said borough each of said lots being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet, with the appurtenances, consisting of a two story frame dwelling house, and a one story frame office. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot or piece of ground situate in said borough of Centralia, and consisting of the lots numbered one (1) in block number ninety-six (96) on said general map of the borough of Centralia; each of said lots of ground being twenty-five (25) feet in width and together fifty (50) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the appurtenances consisting of a two story frame dwelling house and a one story frame dwelling house. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia and numbered on the general map or plan of said borough one (1) in block numbered ninety-seven (97) being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet. ALSO, a certain other messuage and lot of ground situate in said borough of Centralia and numbered one (1) in block number one hundred and four (104) on the general map or plan of said borough being twenty-five (25) feet in width and extending of that width in depth one hundred and forty (140) feet with the

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We are obliged to appeal once more to our subscribers for help. It is not quite three years since the present owners took charge of the COLUMBIAN, and yet in that time there are THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of unpaid subscriptions on our books, and nearly as much more standing out for advertising and job work. No farmer would be willing to sell his grain on three year's or even one year's credit, nor could any business man prosper by trusting so long, and yet there are hundreds in the county who appear to think that the printers can afford to wait until it is perfectly convenient for his debtors to settle up. When you read this paper stop and think whether you are enjoying your own property, or whether you are sponging on us for your news. No man of honor would expect his neighbor to furnish him with bread and butter for nothing, and yet it never seems to occur to anybody that they are eating our bread and butter when they neglect to pay for the paper. The crops are good this year and there is not a farmer in the county who cannot afford to pay for his newspaper. Then, treat us fairly, and pay for what you get, in order that we may pay others for what we get.

See notice on second page.

CAMPAIGN COLUMBIAN.

We will send the COLUMBIAN to campaign subscribers from August 1st to November 15th for 40 cents. Now is the time to get up clubs.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general election, on Saturday the 10 day of August 1878 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 13th day of August 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for Congress, one candidate for State Senator, two candidates for Representatives, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for Treasurer, and two candidates for Commissioners, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1875.

	Pershing.	Delegates.
Beaver	197	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	80	2
Bloomsburg E.	219	4
" W.	113	2
Briarcreek	135	2
Catawissa	153	3
Centre	160	3
Centralia	119	3
Conyngham N.	158	3
Conyngham S.	93	2
Fishingcreek	265	4
Franklin	49	2
Greenwood	159	3
Hemlock	152	3
Jackson	111	2
Locust	216	4
Main	104	2
Madison	177	3
Mifflin	139	3
Montour	75	2
Mt. Pleasant	99	2
Orange	102	2
Pine	96	2
Roaringcreek	59	2
Scott	142	2
Sugarloaf	160	3
	3,757	70

By rule the ratio is fixed at 60 votes for a delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Bloomsburg July 19, 1878.

Inter-Ocean:—"The mosquito, like charity begins to hum."

Jas. B. Neal is spending his summer vacation at home.

Rev. L. Zahner held services at Jerseytown last Sunday afternoon.

Mining has been resumed in Schuylkill county after a suspension of two weeks.

Francis Mellick of Irondale has lost two children within the last two weeks by scarlet fever.

Rollins & Holmes have the contract for heating the residence of Col. Jackson, Berwick, with steam.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

Mrs. Hayes said at Wilkesbarre that their reception at Bloomsburg was one of the pleasantest they met with along the route.

Rev. Mr. Burrows of Williamsport occupied the pulpit at the Presbyterian church on Sunday last.

M. F. Eyerly Esq., now walks with a crutch, the result of chopping wood. The axe glanced and struck between the toes of the left foot, making an ugly cut.

The *Independent Weekly* displayed its patriotism by issuing a supplement containing an account of the doings in Milton on the 4th, printed in red and blue.

After October 1st 1878 all subscribers who owe from October 1st 1875 will be struck off the list, and the accounts collected by law at the rate of $2.50 a year. tf.

A mare belonging to Mr. James Eves brought forth twin colts in spring of 1877, and the same again in 1878, making four colts in two years. None now living however.

* A meeting of the State Teachers Association will be held in Reading on July 23rd and continue two days. There will be some interesting exercises.

A babe in Orangeville while creeping on the second floor, last week, fell through a heater pipe hole to the floor below, a distance of 10 feet striking a chair. It appears unhurt.

The furnace of William Neal & Sons chilled last week Thursday and the works have stopped. It was not a bad chill however and it is probable that they will be at work again in a short time.

The M. E. Sunday School in Orange township will hold an ice cream festival in the grove near Mr. Thomas McHenry's on Saturday evening July 27th. The object being to buy books for their library. The public are invited to patronize it.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—The first class office in the COLUMBIAN Building, heretofore occupied by N. U. Funk Esq. It is partly furnished. Apply to

C. B. BROCKWAY.
June 5 3w.

Mrs. Ellen Evans, a subscriber at Madisonville, Luzerne Co., writes us that among her house plants she has a cactus which has on it 201 buds just opening into blossom. Who can beat it.

After the services at the Episcopal church last Sunday night, Mr. Pierce Foulke and Miss Hattie Jacoby were united in the bonds of matrimony in the presence of a large congregation Dr. Edward Jacoby, brother of the bride, was groomsman, and Miss Lizzie Riegel was bridesmaid. Prof. Hoffman furnished most excellent music for the occasion.

There will be a pleasure excursion to Niagara Falls and Watkins Glen on the 30th, over the Pennsylvania railroad, from Williamsport. Tickets will be good for ten days, and will be sold for the round trip from Northumberland for $8 00. Excursion tickets will be sold from Bloomsburg to Northumberland for the occasion, good for ten days. Tickets should be procured by the 27th.

Dan Marks of Danville seems to be fond of noses, as a diet. At the last term of court he was tried for biting off a man's nose on the 25th of March, and convicted of an assault and battery. On the 4th in Danville he got into a fight, and defended himself in his favorite manner by biting off his opponent's nose. He was arrested but while looking for bail he took leg bail and has not been seen since.

A sure way to kill a town—buy everything you can away from home, grind down those with whom you deal to the last farthing, keep those you owe out of their money as long as possible, drop the old established business men for every adventurer who comes along, and decry your places incessantly. In this you will keep everybody from making a living, and soon drive all life and enterprise out of the community. The recipe is warranted.

Rev. Samuel W. Ziegler has been appointed missionary and collecting agent of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, on the Pennsylvania Canal and its tributaries. His field of labor extends from Wilkesbarre to Columbia and from Northumberland to Lock Haven. Any donations to aid the society in their benevolent work will be thankfully acknowledged and faithfully applied by him.

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.—"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. ——, Washington, D. C.

July 19 2w.

F. W. Miller, a son of Daniel Miller of Main township, was drowned on the 6th of July in Solomon river, Kansas. He was out gathering wood, with his brother and cousin and after dinner he went in bathing with his cousin, the brother having gone home, and Mr. Miller was seized with cramp and sank before assistance could reach him. The Miller brothers went west in March 1877, and bought a farm which they had just got in fine condition. The deceased was a graduate of the Wyoming Seminary, and attended the Normal School here two years. He taught school in this county for three years, and was in the employ of J. H. Maize for a time. He was buried at Minneapolis, Kansas at the age of 24 years, 2 months and 16 days. Mr. Miller was a young man of much promise, and his death at this time when his future was so bright is sad indeed. Our readers will remember several interesting letters from him published in the COLUMBIAN. He has many friends in this county who will mourn his loss.

[COMMUNICATED.]

On Tuesday of last week a fishing party pitched tents on Clark's Island, three miles below Catawissa, where they remained several days, enjoying themselves, fishing, bathing, swinging on hammocks and employing their time in every imaginable way to make it pleasant to the whole party.

This sociable gathering was gotten up at the instance of Capt. M. M. Brobst of Catawissa. The gentlemen from abroad were Capt. D. G. Guengling, G. C. Clausen and John T. Miller of New York City; F. G. Guengling, R. P. Luther, J. M Clayton, J. P. Beck and J. W. Bowen of Pottsville. Capt. Brobst had his Danville friends, as well as a number from his own town present. Several gentlemen from other places joined the party by invitation. All the luxuries of the season were enjoyed hugely; bass fishing was probably the most pleasant pastime, and quite a large number was caught. Frog catching was enjoyed by the boys, who kept the party well supplied with saddles. Clint Margerum and son with their patent stove on the ground were managing the kitchen and viands. Clint is a capital man for that department. Mr. Clayton and Casper Rhawn were giving occasional exhibitions that very much amused the party. They were quite a circus themselves. The party broke up camp on Thursday evening, and after visiting Danville and Bloomsburg returned to their respective homes on Saturday, well pleased with their trip and the hearty welcome received by their newly made friends.

A GUEST.

SCHOOL BOARD.

July 15, 1878.

Board met at the office of C. W. Miller. Present Brown, Graul, Jones, Knorr, Furman and Ringler. The following bills were presented and ordered paid. C. M. Vanderslice, John Leacock and H. C. Hartman Auditors six dollars. Brockway & Elwell for publishing statement and notice to teachers $32.00. James C. Brown publishing statement and notice to teachers $32.00. Geo. A. Clark for books, crayon &c., $3.99.

The salary of teachers was fixed as follows: For Principal of the building $70 per month, Principal of room 2, 3 and 4, $40 each, assistant teachers $35 per month.

The following teachers were selected from among 39 applicants.

Room No. 1. Third street, Mr. I. E. Schoonover, Principal; Mrs. I. E. Schoonover, Assistant.

Room No. 2. Third street, Miss Amelia Armstrong, Principal; Miss Emma Jones, Assistant.

Room No. 3. Third street, Miss Martha E. Graul, Principal; Miss Sadie Vannatta, Assistant.

Room No. 4. Third street, Miss R. Anna Kester, Principal; Miss Mary M. Unangst, Assistant.

Room No. 1. Fifth street, Mr. F. P. Manhart, Principal; E. H. Witman, Assistant.

Room N. 2. Fifth street, Mr. T. B. Miller, Principal; Miss Mary M. Thomas, Assistant.

Room No. 3. Fifth street, Mr. Joseph Garrison, Principal; Miss Florence Wirt, Assistant.

Room No. 4. Miss C. B. Welliver, Principal; Miss Lena Faulds, Assistant.

Welsh Hill, Mr. Geo. W. Sterner.

The salary of janitors was fixed at $25 per month, Richard Edwards was declared janitor for Third street building and Evan C. Jones for Fifth street building.

On motion it was ordered that the safe in Col. Knorr's office be purchased for use of the district for $30.

On motion adjourned to meet next Monday evening.

R. H. RINGLER,
Secretary.

Some of our enterprising citizens have been out looking for a water supply for the town, and it is claimed that a good site has been found on Beagle's farm about three miles and a half from here. We hope the search may result in the erection of water works.

The *Republican* devotes an unusual amount of space to the town council and the cows this week. Reason, a cow got into the garden of the senior editor one night and destroyed all his vegetables. An editor ought to know that a garden is a luxury in which he has no business to indulge.

A train of cars on the D, L. & W. road was thrown from the track last Monday morning below Danville. The canal at that point ought to be a good place to bathe, as part of the cargo dumped into the water consisted of twenty boxes of soap consigned to I. W. McKelvy.

INTERESTING TO POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster General has authorized the following statement: The compensation of postmasters of the fourth class is now based upon the value of stamps cancelled at their offices, instead of as before the amount sold, these now receive as compensation sixty per cent. upon the first $100 worth of stamps cancelled in each quarter; fifty per cent on the next $200, and forty per cent. upon all over $3000.

NEW MUSIC.—The latest and best Song and Chorus is entitled "*Homeless and Alone To-Night.*" It is by Will L. Thompson, author of the famous songs, "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore*," and "*Drifting with the Tide.*"

Kept at all music stores, and sent to any address for 40 cents.

Published by

W. L. THOMPSON & CO.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

Dr. B. F. Gardner was runaway with last Friday by his four year old horse and considerably hurt. The horse frightened at the lower end of Market street and at once became unmanageable. Running into an alley back of Mr. J. A. Funston's it overturned the buggy and threw the Doctor out, putting his knee out of joint and breaking two ribs. The horse was badly cut about the legs, and it is doubtful whether he will be worth anything should he recover. Dr. Gardner is able to get about on crutches.

The Wyoming Seminary as a school for graduation to the professions and the practical business affairs of life, or as preparatory school for college and the higher universities of learning, may fairly be said to take the lead of all institutions of its class throughout the country; and we unhesitatingly commend it to all our young men and women aiming toward a high standard of education. It is recommended by the presidents of Yale College, Princeton College, Weslyan University, Layfayette College and Syracuse University. The Commercial College has most thorough courses of study in business. Its graduates rank high as clerks and accountants. Next term opens August 28th. Prices reduced. Rooms for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Send for a catalogue to Rev. D. Copeland, D. D. Kingston, Pa.

We have received a number of communications giving reasons why certain candidates should be nominated for the offices to which they aspire. We cannot give them a place in the paper for several reasons. First, as editors printing a newspaper for the whole party, it would not be right to espouse the cause of any one candidate to the disadvantage of all others for the same office. Second, if we should publish one such communication, every candidate would have the right to ask us to print a similar one in *his* favor and we have not the space to spare. Third, such articles are of interest only to those whom they personally affect, and not to the public. We are obliged therefore to reject all such letters, unless they are ordered as advertisements and paid for. Then no one can find fault with us for advocating the cause of particular candidates, as our columns are open to all for advertising.

A FREE EXCURSION.

CATAWISSA, PA., July 15, 1878.

EDS. COLUMBIAN.—Perhaps it will be interesting to some of your many readers to hear something of the excursion given by Hon. F. B. Gowen to his employees. I am not a railroader, but through the kindness of a railroader "cousin" I had the pleasure of enjoying the excursion from Catawissa to Philadelphia.

We started from Catawissa about two o'clock Thursday morning, and about seven o'clock we reached Reading and were provided with a lunch, which was very acceptable, arrived at the city about 10 a. m., visited the Zoological Garden until half past eleven, then came back to the cars and were taken to the Centennial depot where a wholesome dinner was prepared for us. After doing ample justice to our dinner, we next visited the Centennial Grounds and the Main Building. Every thing was grand. Of course you that have been there need not be told anything about it. We left Philadelphia about 4 o'clock p. m., arrived at Catawissa about 10 o'clock, thus ended a very pleasant and we trust a profitable day. The employees seemed to be very well pleased with the excursion. I am sorry to say a few other gentlemen who are so very narrow minded and selfish, seemed to begrudge the laboring men the pleasure they enjoyed. I for one believe that Hon. F. B. Gowen is trying to do the very best for his men that he can under the circumstances. There seems to be a better feeling prevailing between the employers and the employees than there has been. I sincerely think there is a day not far distant when employers and employees will have perfect confidence in each other, and when the men will receive their dues in regular monthly installments thereby enabling them to meet all their liabilities promptly.

Yours truly,

COZ.

A FISH STORY.

THE SEA SERPENT OR ONE OF HIS PROGENY IN MUDDY RUN.

On Wednesday, Lawrence P. Shutt, of this place, having nothing better to do, concluded to take a quiet fish in the mill dam at Kemerer's Mill, about two miles above Milton. Accordingly he armed himself with rod and line and proceeded to the objective point. He commenced fishing early in the morning and had continued until ten o'clock, with indifferent success, when all at once a huge monster rose partially out of the water about fifteen feet in front of him, displaying a head as large as that of a horse and having a mouth at least a foot and a half across. To say that Mr. Shutt was astonished but faintly expresses his emotion. He was nearly paralyzed for a moment, and during that time the monster turned, and lashing the water into a foam for rods around, darted into the middle of the dam and disappeared. Mr. Shutt called loudly upon Mr. Irwin and Mr. Bruch, both of whom were near, but before they could reach the spot the monster had disappeared, and all further search for him proved unavailing

Mr. Shutt is a truthful man, and there is no reason to doubt that the statement he makes is true in every particular. He says he knows the animal was there and he believes it is still in the dam, and, as poor as he is, he avers that he would give five dollars toward capturing it, that he might know what it was that proved such an astonisher to him and created such a commotion in the ordinary peaceful waters of Kemmerer's Dam.

A party should be organized to hunt out the animal, whatever it is.—*Miltonian.*

ATTACHMENT TO NEWSPAPERS.

Some one who seems to know about the relation of a good newshaper to the family writes as follows:

"The strong attachment of subscribers to well conducted newspapers is fully confirmed by publishers. "Stop my paper," words of dread to beginners in business, lose their terror after a paper has been established for a term of years. So long as a paper pursues a just, honorable and judicious course, meeting the wants of its customers in all respects, the ties of friendship between the subscribers and the paper are as hard to break by an outside third party as the link which binds old friends in business or social life. Occasional defects and errors in a newspaper are overlooked by those who have become attached to it, through its perusal, for years. They sometimes become dissatisfied with it on account of something which has slipped into its columns, and may stop taking it; but the absence of the familiar sheet at their homes and offices for a few weeks becomes an insupportable privation, and they hasten to take it again, and possibly appologize for having it stopped. No friendship on earth is more constant than that contracted by the reader for a journal which makes an honest and earnest effort to merit its continued support. Hence a conscientiously conducted paper becomes a favorite in the family.

THE CAMERON WILL.

The will of the late William Cameron deceased will be contested. Preliminary steps to this end (an appeal from the decision of the Register of Wills of Union county admitting said will to probate) were taken on Saturday last by the contestant, Mrs. Jane Harrison, wife of Dr. Harrison and daughter of Mr. Cameron, through her Att'y in fact, Mr. Jos. W. Shriner. We understand that Mrs. Harrison has engaged Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Att'y General Linn and Dill, Wm. Van. Geiser, Charles S. Wolfe, and Geo. A. Guyer as her counsel. The opposite side (Hon. J. B. Packer) will likely be represented by George F. Miller & Sons and J. Cooley of Danville. This case will attract great interest, as the estate is valued at over one million dollars.—*Mifflinburg Telegraph.*

STARVING TO DEATH.

Thousands of men and women are starving themselves to death. They dare not eat or drink this or that, fearing it will increase their flesh. Life depends upon continuous self-denial. The only safe and reliable remedy for this terrible condition is Allan's Anti-Fat. It is wholly vegetable and perfectly harmless. Its use insures a reduction of from two to five pounds per week. Sold by all druggists.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13th, 1878.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT:

Gentlemen.—The following report is from the lady who used Allan's Anti-Fat: "It (the Anti-Fat) had the desired effect, reducing the fat from two to five pounds a week, until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost."

Yours resp'y,
POWELL & PLIMPTON.
Wholesale Druggists.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. june 14-tf jl

The Persian Diver brings up no pearl from the depths of the sea which can surpass in radiant purity a complexion beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. A stable accessory of the bath and the toilet.

Beautiful Shades of Black or Brown are produced by Hill's Hair Dye.

July 12 4w.

A BONE SPAVIN ON A VALUABLE HORSE.—Blistered, fired, rowelled, and did every thing without any benefit. A neighbor advised me to try Giles' Liniment. I bought a quart bottle. To my intense satisfaction, the bony deposit disappeared, also the lameness.

H. B. EDWARDS, Park Hotel,
Oswanport, N. J.

Send to Dr. Giles, 451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y. for pamphlet containing full information.

Trial bottles 25 cents.

Rights of Coroners.

The prevalent notion that a justice of the peace has concurrent power to inquire into the circumstances of a sudden or violent death with the coroner of a county, upon view of the body, is without authority in the law. The statute commands the coroner *at once* to go to the place where any one is slain or has died suddenly, and make inquiry into facts and circumstances, attending the casualty. The coroner's jurisdiction is a special one, and no one else can take inquisition in the matter prescribed. It is only when there is no coroner holding office in the county, or when he is absent from the county, or is unable to attend, or where his office is held more than ten miles from the place where the death occurred, or by permission of the coroner, that a justice of the peace can hold inquests. The coroner has to give a bond in one-fourth the sum of that given by the Sheriff, and it is no more than right that he should be accorded all the fees and emoluments and honors attached to his office. All inquests held in violation of these provisions are void, which persons will do well to remember.—*Altoona Tribune.*

An Important Decision.

The case of Gilkyson vs. Bucks county, 3d Norris Reports, decides that the county is not liable for costs where tramps committed to jail by a justice of the Peace are not allowed by the sheriff to depart when their sentence expires without paying the cost. They must come out like other criminals by paying the costs or taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act. This, where the fine, etc., does not exceed fifteen dollas, would require them to be confined for thirty days before their discharge. The court further says, that where the commitments are to accommodate, not to punish the vagrants, the officers deserve no cost, and adds, "if such things be done for charity, let it not be for the benefit of the magistrate. The jail is not an alms house, nor jailors the administrators of the poor funds."

The Berlin *National Gazette* says it has been informed that the Austrian police have discovered circumstances leading to the belief that Dr. Nobiling's attempts on the Emperor's life was connected with the intrigues of Russian Socialists.

Thus far 130 men and 50 women have been arrested in the Paris Exhibition charged with pocket-picking.

Two Kinds of Tramps.

Give a man a bad name and the dogs will bark at him and society set its face against him as though he had deserved it. Hence it is that there is no one who is as much interested in putting down the tramp proper as those occasional honest, industrious fellows who, at this time of year, are setting out upon country roads in search of work. There ought to be no difficulty in distinguishing one from the other; yet the terror and suspicion and the righteous indignation which all men and women instinctively feel at sight of the idle and vicious professional "tramp" may be pardoned for showing itself in close questions at the appearance of any able-bodied fellow approaching the house uninvited, and generally at meal times. Shabby clothes are *not* sure things to judge by; for there is many a good fellow out at elbows, and when a man has no women folks to look after him, he is apt to start out on his country rounds not very well mended up in outward gear. If he asks earnestly for work, however, before he seeks to be fed, it goes a good way in his favor, and, once in conversation, the farmer judges of a man by the way he can look him in the face.

There is no more cruel wrong that has been done in later years than since the open hospitality of the old-time farm to all comers; the bed in the barn, the generous meal to any one who asked it, has been converted into bitterness and dread by the abuses which the "tramp" has committed against property and life, and what is dearer than life. And, yet, the inevitible tendency of the man seeking work is to be thrown into company with the very reprobates who are his worst enemies, and stand most in his way. They meet in the roads, and jog along together; the sulkiness and idleness that lives to prey on the good nature and thrift of the rest of the world spread like leaven, and too often the man who sets out with the vague purpose of finding work is drawn into reckless associations before he is well sure what he really thinks about it. It is cheap and easy to prove to some minds that the barns and the cattle, the household goods which the farmer has got together by working late and early, and stinting himself of luxuries and enjoyments, ought to be common property for those who can settle down on them like hawks in a chicken yard, and a few days of these doctrines and teachings may suffice to convert the listener who has failed, in his small way, to make a success in whatever work he has previously been in.

So the very men whom the farmer needs, and the very men who have need of him, get on the wrong track, and it cannot be wondered at if the approach of any such meets with close questions and not always the welcome that a few years ago was a matter of course. The very men whose work and welcome at the farm house the tramp cuts from under them by the fact of his existence, ought to be depended on surely to drive him from his hiding places by day and his depredations by night. The mere presence of honest seekers after work on the farms and along the roads, should be made to work out the deliverance of the country from the presence of the rascally tramps. Just as the tramps organize, and have their watchwords, their signs cut in trees and fences, and their places of meeting, just so far the working men should make common cause with the farmer against this worst pest that ever appeared in the fields. Everywhere the crops are fine and the fields ready for harvesting. All the regular hands are busy, and yet there is ample room for new comers. It depends entirely upon their bearing and address whether they are made welcome or told to move off.

For the tramp proper, the terror of women and children, bringing outrage and ruin whenever he is allowed to get the upper hand, it is time to throttle him as an enemy to all peace and order and every decent home. The men who go out from the cities to find work should take no half measures with this sort of fellow. They should give him the other side of the road and unmistakable evidence that they are not of his kind. Heretofore they have been too easy to fall in with him, to tolerate his existence as a good-for-nothing who cannot help himself—born to loose and idle ways—and rather a comical figure than the Cain he really is. But when they find, as surely this summer, that the brand on him makes the farmer look twice in their faces before coming to terms, it is well to show him that the world is not wide enough, at least this part of it, for their sort of man and his, and to put a distance between them in speech and behavior that makes no mistake possible in the farm house. Natures factories do not close this year, but are running on longer time, fuller-handed than ever, with good wages and snug quarters for the day's work. It ought not to be in the power of professional vagabonds and ruffians to make a lock-out for good men at this season of the year.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Marriages.

GEARHART—STILES.—At the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville on the 4th inst., Mr. James M. Gearhart of Cambra to Miss Ida M. Stiles of Asbury.

FOULKE—JACOBY.—On Sunday evening the 14th inst., at the Episcopal Church by the Rev. L. Zahner, B. Pierce Foulke to Miss Hattie B. Jacoby, of Bloomsburg.

Deaths.

ASHELMEN.—Near Benton on the 23d ult., Mrs. Margaret Ashelmen, aged 78 years, 6 months and 17 days.

BERLIN.—In Bekrsburg on the 11th inst., of cholera infantum, Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of J. K. and Bettie A. Berlin, aged 10 months.

TOWNSEND.—In Light Street on the 7th inst., Mattie Townsend, aged 6 years, 10 months and 3 days.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for Scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, everywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

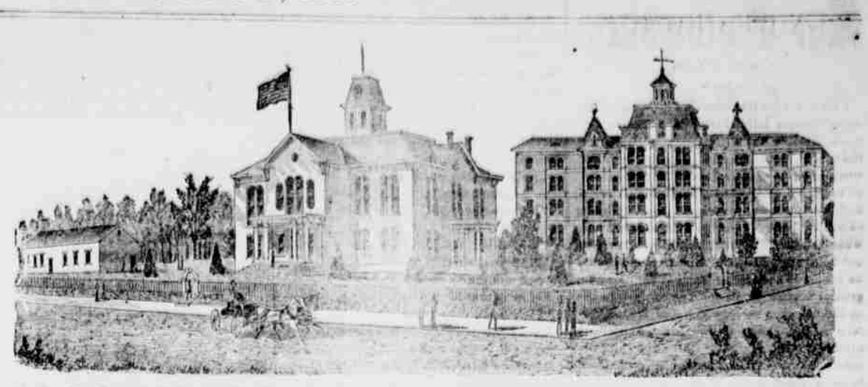
MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ .90
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	6.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.80
Butter	.16
Eggs	.10
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.12½
Sides & Shoulders	.5
Lard per pound	.5
Hay per ton	8.00
Beeswax	.20
Timothy Seed	2.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.25 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 2.50 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, earnest, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deducted to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are progressive, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the scientific and classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires higher order of efficiency. The Object of this School is to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits a generous measure of good will and good purposes.—Those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM RAWLE, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

June 7 tf.

Business Notices

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All kinds of Clothing at a great Reduction at Lowenberg's.

White Vests at cost at Lowenberg's.

1,000 yards of Cassimere at cost price at D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice Shirt go to Lowenberg's.

The cheapest and best Shirts can be bought at Lowenberg's.

Cassimeres sold by the yard at less than cost price at Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one Trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 12, '78-1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Low prices the rule at I. W. Hartman's.

Shoemaker wanted. Apply at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Go to I. W. Hartman's for reliable goods.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's
may 3-18w

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm Soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!
WOMAN
AND
MARRIAGE
A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!
Or Guide to Wedlock and Health, Exposition of Impediments to Marriage, Abuses and Indiscretions of Youth, Manhood and Middle Age, Physiology of Reproduction and Sexual Relations, Causes of Sterility, Impotency, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Caloric, Hygienic Inhalation, Opium Habit, &c., &c. Price of book, in sealed envelope, only $1.00. Illustrated prospectus sent free. Address, for either book or prospectus, DR. BUTTS, No. 24 S. Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo.
aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
aug. 17, 1y & C

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Redfern & Co., 76 S. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-1y bf

STATEMENT.

George Steadman and Samuel Hess Secretaries, Supervisors in account with Sugarloaf township, for year ending April 8, A. D. 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount of duplicates for 1877,	722 50	
To cash collected,	13 56	
By orders and receipts		64 69
" Exonerations		3 32
" Time as supervisor, S. Hess		20 50
" 44. Steadman, time settled		
" In account by offset		
" Work done on road		604 56
" Attending settlement		1 50
To order given for balance	98 97	
	734 77	734 77

The following is the indebtedness of said township.
To orders unpaid for 1 year of 1876 201 55
" orders unpaid for 1 year of 1876 283 47
" orders unpaid for 1 year of 1877 588 74
" June 3, 1878 $1018 76

The above is a correct statement as the account stands on the town book.
By order of auditors.

HENRY C. HESS,
AARON FRITZ,
ELIJAH PETERMAN.

Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 14 tf.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,

1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety
Than ever
With ampler facilities
Than ever
With far more customers
Than ever
We are better prepared
Than ever
At considerably lower prices
Than ever

To Supply
The Men and Boys
of America
With Superb Clothing,
From the Largest
Clothing House
in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

C. E. SAVAGE,

LATELY IN

Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

S

Agricultural.

Culture of Celery.

Celery plants must be kept growing. They never recover fully if they once receive a serious check. Avoid tearing or drying off the roots. Set them out in May or June, when in three or four leaves, in a small bed of very rich soil, about four inches apart, and well watered, without fail. Shelter carefully from drying wind and hot sun when set out, if cloudy, humid weather cannot be availed of. The final trenches should be prepared as soon as early pea or onion ground is clear in July. Let the soil in the in the trenches be very rich, and from a surface well exposed to the air. Enrich it further with thoroughly well-aired and decayed manure. Raw manure is considered to be a chief cause of the flabbiness and pipiness and almost deliquescent texture of well grown stems. Lift the plants from the temporary beds with the ball of soil attached to the tuft of roots, and water promptly to prevent any check in growth. If shading is necessary don't continue it too long, nor cut off the essential light too completely.

The dwarfer sorts of celery are now most liked. They are easily grown, and have the most "nuttiness" of flavor. The blanching of the stems is affected by excluding light from them, while at the same time the heart of the plant and all the leaves must remain fully open. As the stems begin to spread, they are tied together just so much as to keep them nearly erect, and to prevent their breaking if earth is used to etiolate the stems, but a wrapping paper, bark, or even a bottomless fruit can may be used for this purpose. Charcoal braze or coal ashes answers well, as they exclude slugs and other insects. And celery keeps well lifted and set close together on a slightly damp cellar floor, and filled between up to the leaves (most of which may be removed) with perfectly dry, clean, fresh coal ashes. This is a safe and very convenient mode, and celery that has not been sufficiently blanched in the garden will be found beautifully white tender and sweet after being stored this way for two or three months.

Renewing Grass Lands.

I have lately received many inquiries on different subjects, among which is the best way to renew old sod without breaking it up to make good grass grow. This question I am not able to answer, for experience teaches me to turn it over, and give a thorough good mixing of manure, composted, one shovelfull of loam to one of dung, the whole mixed with salt. The field is then reseeded with good orchard grass seed and clover, at the rate of 12 pounds of the latter, and 2½ or 3 bushels of the former, to the acre. Let the land be thoroughly rolled before the seed is sown, and afterwards harrowed until it is well covered. I would not advise sowing any grain with it. If for pasture, it should have a mixture of different kinds of grass seed, but if for mowing I do not think it should have anything except the orchard grass which will come in early in June for cutting and in the fall will make fine feed to turn cattle on. A great many persons will say it is wrong to feed off the after grass, but my experience is that the more you feed orchard grass, the more it will start out and become thick and matted.

The question has been asked what to do in a case where there is not the dung or compost. I certainly say that I have experienced the very best results from blood guano made into a compost and spread on before a rain storm. May 5th I used 3,400 pounds of it in this way, and I find where the blood guano is used on pasture, the cattle like it much better, and will eat much closer where it put. I suppose it is the bone or salts of the blood guano which it contains. I can say that any one using it just at this season, on the pasture or mowing land, will be bountifully repaid for it before fall.—*Country Gentleman.*

Harvesting Beans.

What is the best method of curing white beans? I had last season about three acres and after they were ripe cured them in small heaps on the vines, and then carted in and threshed at once (from the wagons), and on cleaning up found about five per cent. of them yellow. Can this be avoided, and how can I get these out of the present crop? The usual way of curing is to pull them and pile in circular stacks around stakes, placing the roots inside next to the stake, and having the tops outward. The little stack should be thatched by binding long, straight straw about the top of the stakes, so that the straw will hang down all around and beyond the beans, thus shedding any rain which may fall before the beans get dry. As soon as dry they are to be carted to the barn and threshed. If the stacks are too large the beans will not dry quickly, and discolored beans will be the result, or, if not protected from wet weather, some of them will be stained. The only way to get them out is by hand picking. This can be done quite rapidly if the beans—a bushel at a time—are spread on a large table, having a sheet spread over it, so that the discolored ones will show plainly. Hand picked beans will always sell quickly, and at present prices it pays to sort them thus, as the work can be done by children mostly, and is not expensive.

New System of Wheat Culture.

In Lancaster county some of the farmers have adopted this method of raising wheat with great success: The wheat is sown in rows four inches in width and seven inches apart, giving sufficient room to run the cultivator through in the spring of the year, very much like hoe-harrowing corn. The cultivator is a simple arrangement which is attached to the drill and worked by two horses, which walk between the rows of the wheat. The wheat is worked in this way just as soon as the frost leaves the ground and afterwards about the 20th of April again when the clover and timothy are sown. The results of this new plan of cultivating wheat were 61 and 15 pounds to the acre last year, and the promise the coming harvest is in every respect as bright. The straw is 5 to 6 feet 1 inch high, and the head of wheat 4 to 4½ inches in length. Mr. Griesemer thinks that without any exaggeration the yield of wheat will be fourty-five bushels.

Why McKee Wasn't In.

"Is Mr. McKee in?" The gentleman who asked the question was a mild mannered individual, and resembled a clergyman in appearance. Mr. Tusch, of whom the question was asked, replied in the negative.

"Will he in soon?", asked the meek one.

"I think not," answered Mr. Tusch.

"I have not seen him for some time, and I am afraid I would not know him."

"He's no doubt changed a great deal since you saw him last," returned the monosyllable Tusch.

"Do you know where I would be likely to find him," asked the visitor.

"He did not say where he was going."

"Is there any place the he frequents?"

"He is no doubt in one or two places, but they're a good ways from here, and he probably would not like to be disturbed."

"Can I sit down and wait?" asked the gentleman.

"Oh, certainly! John give the gentleman a chair."

The gentleman waited for two hours and then became uneasy; finally he asked.

"Is there any possibility of his being in to-day?"

"No I think not."

"How long since?"

"Six months."

"How is that?"

"He's dead."

"Why the devil didn't you say so?"

"You didn't ask me."

Then the gentleman pulled out two quarts of hair, kicked over a table, and fired two damns at Tusch. John fell off the office stool struck the floor with his school end and, made a dent the shape of two butter crackers in the floor, and Mr. Tusch remarking that "some people didn't know enough to ask for what they wanted," went into executive session with the man.

The Lincoln Assassination.

Ben. Pittman, the well-known phonographer, who now lives in Cincinnati, and who was the official reporter at the trial of the conspirators for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, says there is no doubt of Mrs. Surratt's innocence of any participation in the crime. The grave blunders which grew out of the assassination trial were due to the theory Mr. Stanton entertained, that Booth was the active instrument in a great conspiracy, the dictatory power of which was the rebel government. Mrs. Surratt was hanged for complicity in the assassination plot, of which she was entirely ignorant, and poor Spangler was sent to Dry Tortugas because a long rope was found in his carpet sack, with which it was supposed Mr. Lincoln was to be bound, when in fact no other use was to be made of it than the catching of crabs. Spangler had simply "borrowed" the rope from Ford's theatre for that purpose.

The testimony went to show that the assassination of Lincoln was a sudden resolution of Booth on finding that the President was to visit the theatre that night, and the hasty conspiracy hatched up with Payne, Atzerodt and Harold was confined exclusively to their knowledge and participation. The fact is that Mr. Stanton, Judge Advocate Holt, Bingham and Burnett and other officers of the government engaged in the prosecution were somewhat unbalanced by the imagined greatness of a conspiracy which did not exist. Nothing but such a belief would justify the treatmeat to which the prisoners were subjected.

The trial in the first two weeks was conducted in secret, and the prisoners—Harold, Payne, Arzerodt and I think two others—were masked in a close fitting helmet like a white cap which just left a breathing hole for the mouth and nostrils. They were besides manacled at the wrists and ankles, and to the latter were attached a heavy ball and chain. Mrs. Surratt was not thus masked, but she was manacled at the feet throughout the trial. The masks were removed when the trial became public, after the expiration of two weeks, when admission was obtained to the court only by the personal sanction of General Hunter by card.

Correspondent—do you think the government sanctioned this severity toward the prisoners?

Mr. Pittman—Mr. Stanton was the government at that time. He was a man for whom I still entertain a profound admiration; a man of the Cromwell type, strong but unfeeling, and who to obtain a desired end would in an emergency play despot—strangely out of place under a Republican form of government. For instance, what should be more sacred than the private correspondence of a citizen committed to the public mails, yet by Mr. Stanton's orders I assisted to open hundreds of letters that passed through the general postoffice at Washington, just after the assassination, when every letter addressed to Canada was thus stopped. Mr. Stanton's justification was that the agents of Jefferson Davis, who were then in Canada, were the instigators of the assassination plot. The letters opened to detect these supposed machinations led to very curious results in revealing other matters not directly sought for, and many a brilliant career of army officer and politician was stultified by those revelations, which they little thought would ever be seen by the powerful war minister.

The recommendation to mercy for Mrs. Surratt, signed by members of the court in secret session, Andrew Johnson affirmed he never saw, and the efforts of Miss Anna Surratt to see President Johnson in behalf of her unfortunate mother were somehow cruelly frustrated. An innocent matron was hanged and history is dumb as to who is responsible for the irreparable wrong. Frantic efforts were made to connect John Surratt with the assassination plot; but, fortunately for him they were unsuccessful.

"At the name of George Washington, fellow citizens," said a Centennial orator not a hundred miles from Boston, "tyranny trembles like an Aspinwall leaf."

CHEAP

KANSAS LANDS ! !

We own and control the Railway lands of Trego County, Kansas, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $3.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the great Limestone Belt of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 **Bushels per Acre.**

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 35 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extoled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 22 inches per annum in the same longitude

Stock Raising and Wool Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The **Healthiest Climate** in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in Wa-Keeney, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

Warren Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

April 12, '78.-4m

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CIGARS,
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FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

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April 27, '77-tf

GILES'
LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.) A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.
H. MCDERMOTT,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a catheter every day. Doctor Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.
JOHN AFFEL, North Branford, Conn.
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 22, '78.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,
A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.
SHERMAN KNAPP,
Carpets, 175 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.
FOSDYCK LOURMOR,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for two years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.
ELLEN SMITH,
No. 72 Prane street, Fall River, Mass.

Sprains, splints, bruises, Lameness in horses, Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a perfect specific. No person who owns a horse should be without it.
M. ROBBINS,
569 seventh avenue, New York.

In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.
JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1: and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.
Trial size 25 cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
N. J. HENDERSHOTT, Agt. for Bloomsburg.
may 41, '78-

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GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line will illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM
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forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

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is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

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feb 1, '78-1y

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of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
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Aug 17, '77-1y R & C

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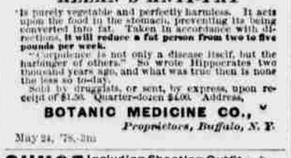

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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

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It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

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Physicians speak of it in high terms.

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December 14, 1877-1y

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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No. 54 Maiden Lane,
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dec. 7, 1877-1y

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For use in Rolling Mills, Glass Houses, Coal Mines and by Farmers.

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